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of primary importance. In this, the conclusion of Mill and the classical economists, he is, in the reviewer's opinion, entirely right. But the inductive study which he presents, and for which his claims are thus sufficiently modest, is none the less of great value. It serves to illustrate concretely principles usually stated in the abstract. And for many minds it is calculated to give emphasis to those principles and to bring conviction of their truth.

HARRY GUNNISON BROWN.

*University of Missouri.*

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#### A CORRECTION.

In my note on "Mechanical Devices in European Statistical Work," in the QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS for June, I stated that certain tabulating machines referred to were of the "improved Hollerith type, printing automatically, both sub-totals and totals." The phrase "improved Hollerith type" was a free translation of "new Hollerith" in the German source. The rest of the description was an inference from the statement in the same source that the "old Hollerith" machines separately classified, "record by clock-dials and contain no provision for addition." I concluded from this (too hastily as it appears) that the new machines embodied the same improvements as those used in tabulating the thirteenth census of the United States (as indicated in footnote references). I wish to thank Mr. E. Davies of New York City, for the information that this inference was erroneous.

F. H. KNIGHT.

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#### FACTORS AFFECTING THE HEALTH OF GARMENT WORKERS.

The Eighth Report of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis has just appeared. It is a monograph of one hundred and four pages on "Factors Affecting the Health of Garment Workers," written by H. R. M. Landis, M.D., and Janice S. Reed. It is the result of a study of nearly a thousand workers in the garment industry examined while at their work. In the study three distinct types are included, the modern standardized factory, the contracting factory, and the sweatshop. The study includes the condition of the factories, the racial characteristics of the workers together with their physical condition, and the effect of trade processes upon this condition. The home environment of the workers is included, and tuberculosis and fatigue are given particular attention. The study deserves the attention of anyone who is interested in the health conditions in this trade. In the Appendix, copies of the inquiry blanks are included. These have apparently been drawn up with great care and might well serve as a model for future investigations along similar lines.

W. B. B.